

# City officials briefed on restoration program for old disposal sites

The City of Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board was briefed June 12 by NAS Jacksonville officials on base hazardous waste sites scheduled for study under the Navy's Installation Restoration (IR) Program. During the meeting, the Navy's IR Program was discussed including environmental concerns at 40 former NAS Jax disposal sites.

IR is the Navywide program to locate, study and clean up hazardous waste sites created from disposal practices of the past.

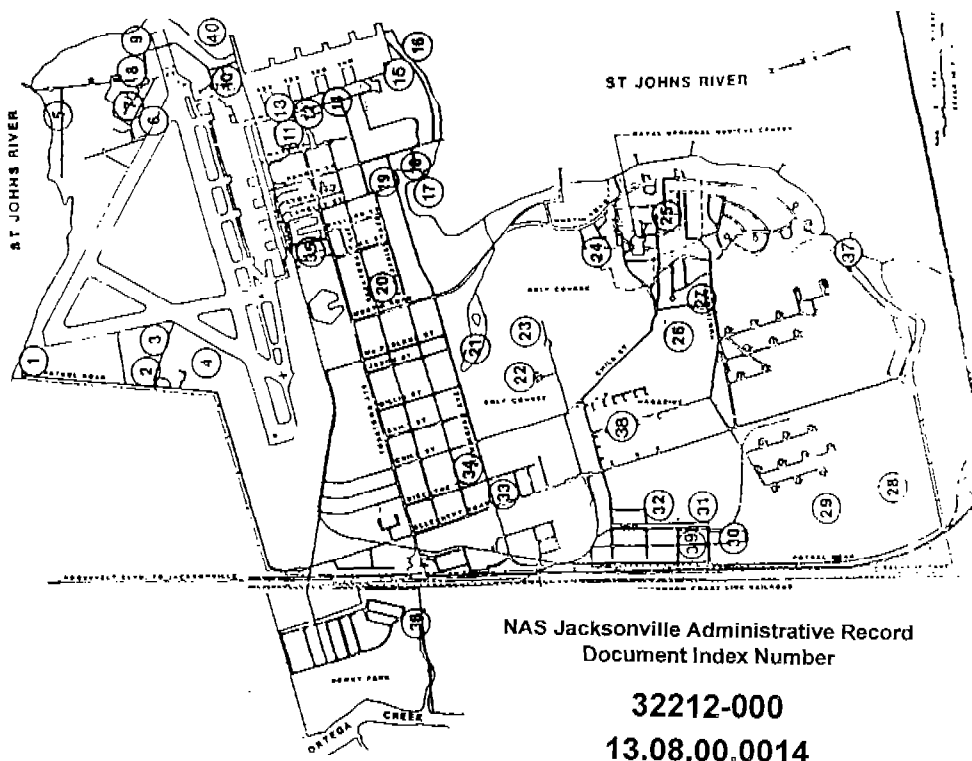
As part of the IR program, an NAS Jacksonville Technical Review Committee (TRC) has been formed. The TRC is chaired by base commanding officer Capt. Norman W. Ray, and includes the public works officer Capt. Allan Johnson, the Naval Aviation Depot commanding officer Capt. D.C. Wynn, and base environmental engineers. Also included are representatives of the Environmental protection agency (EPA), the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER), Bio Environmental Services Division of Jacksonville, the St. Johns River Water Management District, and a citizen-at-large member recommended by Jacksonville Mayor Tommy Hazouri. The purpose of the TRC is to help analyze environmental problems being faced at NAS Jacksonville and to review solutions offered by contract personnel following extensive studies. The first meeting of the TRC was held on May 12.

Initial samples taken from the sites have been analyzed and the results forwarded to EPA to comply with federal laws that require the Navy to identify and evaluate disposal sites with potential environmental risk. As the process continues, more testing and analysis will be done.

Hazardous waste sites at NAS Jacksonville do not present a danger to base personnel. Since all base wells are located in the artesian Floridian Aquifer which is separated from the surficial aquifer by a confining layer known as the Hawthorn Formation, it is virtually impossible for any contamination to enter the drinking water wells. In fact, water would flow upwards, if allowed, from the Floridian Aquifer to the land surface.

Regardless of this fact, base drinking water is tested on a regular basis with results sent to the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation. The results of these tests have consistently shown the water is safe to drink.

A public information repository containing copies of all studies and documents relevant to these sites will be available in the Jacksonville Public Library as soon as a branch location is assigned. The location of the information repository will be publicized in future editions of the Jax Air News as well as the results of further studies and TRC activities.



Location of IRP sites.

## Short summary of IRP sites

- Site No. 1—Patrol Road Turn-Around Site—Construction debris including concrete rubble and asphalt. Dates and quantities are not available.
- Site No. 2—Prasen Firefighting Training Area—JP-5 and waste oil. Approximately 6,000 gallons per year from 1966 to present.
- Site No. 3—Sludge Disposal Area/Sewage Treatment Plant Area—Approximately 20,000 tons of sewage sludge was disposed of on this 15 acre site from 1962-1980.
- Site No. 4—Pine Tree Planting Area—Paint shavings, sewage sludge, asbestos, oil and other petroleum products were disposed of on this one acre site until 1975.
- Site No. 5—Shoreline Fill, west of Fuel Barge Dock Site—Paint shavings and stripper, solvents, radioactive paint and concrete rubble were deposited at this site during 1945 and 1946.
- Site No. 6—Fuel Farm—No. 6 fuel oil leaked into a concrete steam pit. Site was cleaned upon discovery.
- Site No. 7—JP-4 Explosion and Roof Collapse, Fuel Farm area, Underground Tanks—Explosions and fires in 1978 and 1979. Residual fuel was cleaned up and disposed of as waste fuel.
- Site No. 8—Vacant Lot, Fuel Farm Area—Possibly abrasive blast grit may have been disposed. Site also used for aircraft parking.
- Site No. 9—Old Disposal Area east of Fuel Farm—Garbage, construction debris and 55 gallon drums disposed of between 1977 and 1978.
- Site No. 10—Tank 119—Liquor wastes were stored in this 25,000 gallon tank. Tank was emptied and removed under state approval.
- Site No. 11—Hangar Building 101—Waste solvents and other materials were spilled and disposed of through the former steel grate floors.
- Site No. 12—Old Test Cell Building—Interconnections of storm, sanitary, and industrial sewers and numerous chemical spills from deteriorated drums occurred at this site.
- Site No. 13—Radium Paint Waste Disposal Pit—Radioactive radium paint waste from instrument dial painting from World War II until the late 1950's. Site was excavated and the soil was moved to Site No. 18.
- Site No. 14—Battery Shop—Approximately 100 gallons per year of waste acid from batteries was disposed of in a seepage pit from 1959 to 1982.
- Site No. 15—Solvent and Paint Sludge Disposal Area—Up to 2,000 gallons of solvent and paint sludge was disposed of as recently as 1978.
- Site No. 16—Storm Sewer Discharge—Black Point—The storm sewer and industrial sewer cross connections running along Buildings 101, 50 and 795 discharges here.
- Site No. 17—Glass Bead Bar—Approximately 300,000 pounds per year of spent glass beads used in abrasive blasting was disposed of from 1965 to 1981.
- Site No. 18—Radioactive Waste Fill—Approximately 1500 cubic feet of radium paint wastes excavated from Site 13 was buried here.
- Site No. 19—Old Gas Station—Water filled abandoned gasoline tanks existed at this site. They were removed in 1988.
- Site No. 20—Solid Waste Incinerator—Non-hazardous solid waste was burned at this facility.
- Site No. 21—Golf Course—An isolated fish occurred at Casa Linda Lake following the application pesticides to the greens and an unusually heavy rain.
- Site No. 22—Fort Dix—Reportedly, small air ammo was buried here.
- Site No. 23—Old Skeel Range—Empty drum engine cans, and cinders were disposed of at this site.
- Site No. 24—Scrap Metal Disposal Area—Scrap metal, junk truck parts and empty drums were discovered.
- Site No. 25—Old Main Registered Disposal Area—A variety of wastes including solvents and oils were disposed of between 1940 and 1979.
- Site No. 27—PCB Storage Site—PCB transformers stored at this site were vandalized in 1978 resulting in oil spilling of PCB oils.
- Site No. 28—Fire Pit—Approximately 5-10 gallons of waste oil per day was placed in a pit and burned from 1941-1952.
- Site No. 29—Organic Disposal Area—Crushed drums, construction debris, discolored soil, scrap metal, PVC cases and creosoted wood was placed here.
- Site No. 30—Old Drum Lot—About 10,000 drums containing new material were stored outside from 1955-1967.
- Site No. 31—Asphalt Mix Area—Leaking drums containing asphalt mix materials were reported to have been stored in this area.
- Site No. 32—Base Landfill—Soil, refuse, construction debris, junk vehicles and large household appliances were disposed of here during the late 1960's.
- Site No. 33—Base Service Station—Up to 2,000 gallons of gasoline may have leaked from underground storage tanks.
- Site No. 34—Old Transformer Storage Building—The former Building 525 was used to store transformers. The building has been demolished.
- Site No. 35—Temporary PCB Storage Area—Building 480 was used to store PCB's and asbestos during the early 1980's.
- Site No. 36—Dewey Park—Construction debris and materials from fire damaged buildings were disposed of here.
- Site No. 37—Power Barge—An unsubstantiated report of a transformer explosion is associated with this site.
- Site No. 38—Torpedo Rework Facility—Rags and gloves contaminated with Ono Fuel is generated at this site. Appropriate disposal methods are used.
- Site No. 39—Transformer Burial Area—Electrical equipment possibly contaminated with PCB's may have been buried here.
- Site No. 40—Industrial Wastewater Discharge Area—The old east side plant discharged treated wastewater prior to 1972.